FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1842. [NO. 1293.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

BANKRUPTCY.

I FEEL it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel, under the Bankrupt Law. *Even* they profess to think a very little knowledge a few failures for want of form may commence—from that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each by Mr. Hale of this Town. And I respectfully ask the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but helpless class of our community by giving currency to my communication in their journals?

H. POTTER, District Judge.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

PIERSON & HUBBARD,

Drapers and Tailors.

HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready-made Linen, &c.

☞ All Work done at the shortest notice on reasonable terms, and in the most fashionable style.

Constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

V. R. PIERSON,
GEO. D. HUBBARD.

March 8, 1842. 92tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide for Executors, Administrators and Guardians, lately published in the Statute Laws of North Carolina, (the Statute Laws having been materially changed since the publication of the former Standard.)

E. J. HALE.

March 8, 1842.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST on Sunday evening, last, between Fayetteville and Andrew's on the Northington Ferry road, a POCKET BOOK, containing $38 in Treasury Notes, five $5 bills, and one $3 bill, all of Cape Fear and Bank of State notes. A generous reward will be given for the recovery of the money.

DAVID WALKER.

March 8, 1842. 92-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Equity Office, March 7, 1842.

Alexander Robinson, Register of John L. Bethea, Administration and others, vs.

UPON affidavit of the Plaintiff in this cause, it appearing that Lewis Robeson and Penney Robeson, two of the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, but of the State of Tennessee, and that they are therefore legally required to make their personal appearance at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 2nd Monday in March next, to answer, plead to the Complainant's Bill in the same, or be taken pro confesso, and decreed as to them.

Witness, &c.

ARCHD. A. T. SMETH,
C. & M. Master.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be living in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

March 8, 1842. 92-1

MILL STONES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, some first rate MILL STONES, which he will warrant to be a good article. They can be purchased on a short credit and proved, and if not first rate, exchanged free of charge.

In writing to me I will hold them any distance not exceeding one hundred miles, at a reasonable rate for freight.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

New Carthage, Moore County, N. C.
March 8, 1842. 92-3w

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friends; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Ripon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MARCH.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$35,294—NETT 30,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class D. for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, March 26th, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

35,294 Dollars—Nett 30,000 Dollars.
11,764 Dollars—Nett 10,000 Dollars.

1 Prize of	$6,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	2,361
1 Prize of	3,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Half do 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

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United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

DAVID CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the third day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said David Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

NEILL JOHNSON of Fayetteville in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourth day of February, filed a Petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Neill Johnson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN C. LATTA of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John C. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

PATRICK DAILEY of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fifth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Patrick Dailey be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JAMES JENKINS of the County of Cumberland, having, on the tenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said James Jenkins be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

P. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

WILLIAM J. ANDERSON of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having, on the fourteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said William J. Anderson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 18th, 1842.

JOHN McKINNIE of the County of Sampson, having, on the sixteenth day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John McKinnie be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

AUGUSTUS J. ERAMBERT of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Augustus J. Erambert be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 19th, 1842.

ROBERT WOOTEN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Robert Wooten be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 21st, 1842.

ALBERT TORRENCE of the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Albert Torrence be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

JOHN M. STEDMAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said John M. Stedman be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 22d, 1842.

CHARLES A. McMILLAN of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying to be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of March next, why the said Charles A. McMillan be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
90] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

SAMUEL REEVES of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having, on the twenty-second day of February, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Samuel Reeves be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 23d, 1842.

DAVID KERNS of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said David Kerns be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 24th, 1842.

CHARLES N. FENNELL of Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Charles N. Fennell be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 25th, 1842.

JAMES B. CARVER of Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James B. Carver be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 26th, 1842.

JOEL JOYNER, Jun'r, of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joel Joyner, Jun'r be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JAMES I. LONG of Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said James I. Long be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

WILL be published at this Office on Saturday next, the Rules and Regulations, Table of Fees, and Forms of Application, &c. in Bankruptcy, in the District Court for North Carolina. Price 25 cents. *Feb'y 16.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DUNCAN T. PATTERSON of Sampson County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Duncan T. Patterson be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOSEPH G. MOORE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Joseph G. Moore be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

DANIEL MUSE of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Daniel Muse be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

AMOS BRIDGES of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said Amos Bridges be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

United States—N. Carolina District.
DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
FEBRUARY 28th, 1842.

JOHN PHILLIPS of Moore County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Thursday the thirty-first day of March next, why the said John Phillips be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
91] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DRENNIX

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fre-h RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 14, 1842. 89tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared.—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.

February 7, 1842. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

G. G. SMITH

(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

House Carpentering.

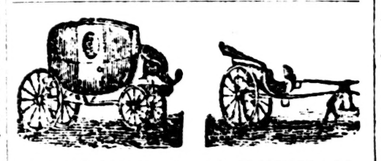
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfuliy received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

Upon his Resolutions concerning the Tariff and other great objects of public policy.

IN SENATE—March 1.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. CLAY rose and addressed the Senate nearly as follows: Mr. President, The resolutions which have just been read, and which are to form the subject of the present discussion, are of the greatest importance, involving interests of the highest character, and a system of policy which, in my opinion, lies at the bottom of any restoration of the prosperity of the country. In discussing them, I would address myself to you in the language of plainness, of soberness, and truth. I did not come here as if I were entering a garden full of flowers and of the richest shubbery, to cull the tea-roses, the japonicas, the jasmines and woodbines, and weave them into a garland of the gayest colors, that by the beauty of their assortment and by their fragrance I may gratify fair ladies. Nor is it my wish—it is far, far from my wish—to revive any subjects of a party character, or which might be calculated to renew the animosities which unhappily have hitherto prevailed between the two great political parties in the country. My course is far different from this: it is to speak to you of the sad condition of our country—to point out not the remote and original, but the proximate, the immediate causes which have produced and are likely to continue our distresses, and to suggest a remedy. If any one, in or out of the Senate, has imagined it to be my intention, on this occasion, to indulge in any ambitious display of language, to attempt any rhetorical flights, or to deal in any other figures than figures of arithmetic, he will find himself greatly disappointed. The farmer, if he is a judicious man, does not begin to plough till he has first laid off his land, and marked it off at proper distances by planting stakes by which his ploughmen are to be guided in their movements and the ploughman accordingly fixes his eye upon the stake opposite to the end of the destined furrow, and then endeavors to reach it by a straight and direct furrow. These resolutions are my stakes.

But, before I proceed to examine them, let me first meet and obviate certain objections, which, as I understand, have been or may be urged against them generally. I learn that it is said of these resolutions that they present only general propositions, and that, instead of this, I should at once have introduced separate bills, and entered into detail and shown in what manner I propose to accomplish the objects which the resolutions propose. Let me here say, in reply, that the ancient principles and mode of legislation which has ever prevailed from the foundation of this Government, has been to fix first upon the general principles which are to guide us, and then to carry out these principles by detailed legislation. Such has ever been the course pursued, not only in the country from which we derive our legislative institutions, but in our own. The memorable resolution offered in the British House of Commons by the celebrated Mr. Dunning is no doubt familiar to the mind of every one—that "the power of the Crown (and it is equally true of our own Chief Magistrate) had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." When I was a member of another legislative body, which meets in the opposite extremity of this Capitol, it was the course, in reference to the great questions of internal improvement and other leading measures of public policy, to propose specific resolutions going to mark out the principles of action which ought to be adopted, and then to carry out these principles by subsequent enactments. Another objection is urged, as I understand, against one of these resolutions, which is this: that by the Constitution no bill for raising revenue can originate anywhere but in the House of Representatives. It is true that we cannot originate such a bill; but, undoubtedly, in contemplating the condition of the public affairs, and in the right consideration of all questions touching the amount of the revenue and the mode in which it shall be raised, and involving the great questions of expenditure and retrenchment, and how far the expenses of the Government may safely and properly be diminished, it is perfectly legitimate for us to deliberate and to act as duty may demand. There can be no question but that, during the present session of Congress, a bill of revenue will be sent to us from the other House; and if, when it comes, we shall first have gone through with a consideration of the general subject, fixing the principles of policy proper to be pursued in relation to it, it will greatly economize the time of the Senate and proportionably save a large amount of the public money.

Perhaps no better mode can be pursued of discussing the resolutions I have had the honor to present than to take them up in the order of their arrangement, as I presented them to the Senate, after mature deliberate consideration.

The first resolution declares—

"That it is the duty of the General Government, for conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient, either by loan or Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences."

I have heard it asserted that this resolution is but a truism. If so, I regret to say that it is one from which Governments too often depart, and from which this Government especially has departed during the last five years. Has an adequate revenue been provided within each of these years to meet the necessary expenses of those same years? No; far otherwise.

In 1837, at the called session, instead of imposing the requisite amount of taxes on the free articles, according to the provisions of the compromise act, what was the resort of the Administration? To Treasury notes. And the same expedient of Treasury notes was ever since adopted, from year to year, to supply the deficit accruing. And, of necessity, this policy cast upon the Administration succeeding an unascertained unliquidated debt, inducing a temporary necessity on that Administration to have resort to the same means of supply.

I do not advert to these facts with any purpose of crimination or recrimination. Far from it. For we have reached that state of the public affairs when the country lies bleeding at every pore, and when, as I earnestly hope and trust, we shall, by common consent, dispense with our party prejudices, and agree to look at any measure proposed for the public relief as patriots and statesmen. I say, then, that during the four years of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was an excess of expenditure over the income of the Government to the amount of between seven and eight millions of dollars; and I say that it was the duty of that Administration, the moment they found this deficit to exist in the revenue, to have resorted to the adequate remedy by laying the adequate amount of taxes on the free articles to meet and to supply the deficiency.

I shall say nothing more on the first resolution, because I do hope that whatever the previous practice of this Government may have been, there is no Senator here who will hesitate to concur in the truth of the general propositions it contains.

The next three resolutions all relate to the same general subjects—subjects which I consider much the most important of any here set forth; and I shall, for that reason, consider them together.

The second resolution asserts—

"That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent., as provided for in the compromise act; which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government."

The third resolution concludes—

"That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent, so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty-six mil-

lions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies."

The fourth resolution asserts—

"That, in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that especially a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible."

The first question which these resolutions suggest is this: What should be the amount of the annual expenditures of this Government? Now, on this point, I shall not attempt, what is impossible, to be exact and precise in stating what that may be. We can only make an approximation. No man, in his private affairs, can say, or pretends to say, at the beginning of the year, precisely what should be the amount of his expenses during the year: that must depend on many unforeseen contingencies, which cannot with any precision be calculated beforehand: all that can be done is to make an approximation to what ought to be or what may be the amount. Before I consider that question, allow me to correct, here, an assertion made first by the Senator from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) and subsequently by the Senator from Missouri near me, (Mr. Linn,) and I believe by one or two other gentlemen, viz: that the Whig party, when out of power, asserted that, if trusted with the helm, they would administer this Government at an amount of expenditure not exceeding $13,000,000. I hope, if such an assertion was actually made by either or all of these gentlemen, that it will never be repeated again without resorting to proof to sustain it. I know of no such position ever taken by the Whig party, or by any prominent member of the Whig party. Sure I am that the party generally pledged itself to no such reduction of the public expenses—none.

And I again say that I trust, before such an assertion is repeated, the proofs will be adduced. For in this case, as in others, that which is asserted and reiterated comes at last to be believed. The Whig party did promise economy and retrenchment, and I trust will perform their promise. I deny (in no offensive sense) that the Whig party ever promised to reduce the expenditures of this Government to thirteen millions of dollars. No; but this was what they said: during the four years of the Administration of Mr. Adams the average amount of the public expenditure was but thirteen millions, and you charged that Administration with outrageous extravagance, and came yourselves into power on promises to reduce the annual expenditure; but, having obtained power, instead of reducing the public expenses, you carried them up to the astonishing amount of nearly forty millions. But, while the Whigs never asserted that they would administer the Government with thirteen millions, our opponents, our respectable opponents, after having been three years in power, instead of bringing the expenses below the standard of Mr. Adams's Administration, declared that fifteen millions was the amount at which the expenditure should be fixed. This was the ground taken by Mr. McLane, when he was at the head of the Treasury. I have his report before me; but as the fact, I presume, will not be denied, I forbear to read from it. He suggests, as the fit amount to be raised by the tariff he had proposed, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars as sufficient to meet the wants of the Government.

I hope now I have shown that the Whig party, before they obtained power, never were pledged to bring down the public expenses only to thirteen or to fifteen millions. They were pledged, I admit, to retrench unnecessary expenditures, and to make a reasonable deduction whenever it could properly be made consistently with the public services that process, as I understand, is now going on in both Houses, and I trust the fruits will be seen before the end of the present session.

Unpledged, therefore, as the Whig party was, as to any specific amount, the question recurs, to what sum can the expenses of the Government be now fixed?

I repeat that the exact amount is difficult to be ascertained. I have stated it in the resolution I now offer at *twenty-two millions*, and I shall soon show how I have arrived at that amount. But, before I do that, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to the expenditures of the preceding Administration, for, in attempting to fix a sum for the future, I know of no course but to look back upon the experience of the past, and then to endeavor to deduce from it the probable amount of future expenditure. What, then, were the expenditures of the four years of the past Administration?

* In 1837 the amount was	$37,935,037 15
In 1838 it was	30,155,198 85
In 1839	37,311,956 15
In 1840	28,820,533 81
Making an aggregate of	$142,502,945 46

Which gives us an average per year of $35,619,486 28.

The sum I have proposed is only twenty-two millions, which, deducted from thirty-five as above, leaves a reduction of $13,619,000—being a sum greater than the whole average expenditure of the extravagant and profligate administration of Mr. Adams, which they told us was so enormous that it must be reduced by a great retrenchment and reform."

I am not here going to inquire into the items which composed the large expenditures of the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I know what has been said, and will again be said, on that subject—that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so, but do we not know that every Administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise and will and must arise under every Administration beneath the sun! But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that Administration: that less was expended on the national defences—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended. At present we are all animated with a common zeal and determination on the subject of defence; all feel the necessity of some adequate plan of defence, as well upon the ocean as the land, and especially of putting our navy and our fortifications in a better state to defend the honor and protect the rights of the nation. We feel this necessity, although we all trust that the calamity of a war may be averted. This calls for a greater amount of money for these purposes than was appropriated under Mr. Van Buren's administration; beside which, in the progress of affairs, unforeseen exigencies may arise, and do constantly occur, calling for other appropriations needed, which no man can anticipate. Every Ministry in every Government—every Administration of our own Government, has its extraordinaries and its contingencies; it is no apology for Mr. Van Buren's administration to say that the circumstances which occasioned its expenditures were extraordinary and peculiar. Making all the allowances which its warmest friends can ask for the expenses of the inglorious war in Florida—a contest which has profusely wasted not only the resources of the Treasury, but the best blood of the nation—making the amplest allowance for this and all other extras whatever, the sum expended by the last Administration still remains to be far, far beyond what is proposed in these resolutions as sufficient for the present, and for years to come. It must, in candor, be conceded that is a very great diminution of the national expenditure; and such, if nothing else were done, would redeem the pledge of the Whig party.

But let us now consider the subject in another light. Thirteen millions was the average annual amount of expenditure under Mr. Adams's administration, which terminated thirteen years ago. I should be authorized, therefore, to take the commencement of his administration in 1825, being a period of seventeen years, in making a comparison of the progressive increase of the national expenditures; or, at all events, adding one-half of Mr. Adams's term, to take the period as running fifteen years back; but I shall not avail myself of this perfectly fair calculation; and I will therefore say, that at the end of thirteen years, from the time when the expenditures were thirteen millions, I propose that they be raised to twenty-two millions. And is this an extraordinary increase for such a period, in a country of such rapid increase and development as this is? What has occurred during this lapse of time? The army has been doubled, or nearly so; it has increased from a little over 6,000 men to 12,000. We have built six, eight, or ten ships of the line, (I do not recollect the precise number;) two or three new States have been added to the Union; and two periodical enumerations have been made of the national population; besides which there have been, and yet are to be, vast expenditures on works of fortification and national defence. Now when we look at the increase in the number of members in both Houses of Congress, and consider the necessary and inevitable progress and growth of the nation, is it, I ask, an extraordinary thing that at the end of a period of thirteen years our expenditures should increase from thirteen to twenty-six millions of dollars? If we take the period at seventeen years, (as we fairly may,) or at but fifteen years, the increase of expenses will be found not to go beyond the proportional increase of our population within the same period. That increase is found to be about four per cent. annually; and the increase of Government expenditures, at the rate above stated, will not exceed that. This is independent of any augmentation of the army or navy, of the addition of new States and Territories, or the enlargement of the numbers in Congress. Taking the addition, at the end of thirteen years, to be nine millions of dollars, it will give an annual average increase of about $700,000. And I think that the Government of no people, young, free, and growing as this nation, can, under circumstances like ours, be justly charged with rashness, recklessness, or extravagance, if its expenses increase but at the rate of $700,000 per annum. If our posterity, after their numbers shall have swelled to one hundred millions, shall find that their expenses have augmented in no greater ratio than this, they will have no cause of complaint of the profuseness or extravagance of their Government.

But it should be recollected that while I have fixed the rate of expenditure at the sum I have mentioned, viz: twenty-two millions, this does not preclude further reductions, if they shall be found practicable, after existing abuses have been explored and all useless or unnecessary expenditures have been lopped off.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has favored us, on more occasions than one, with an account of the reforms he effected when at the head of the War Department of this Government; and no man, certainly, can be less disposed than I am to deprive him of a single feather which he thinks he put in his cap by that operation. But what does he tell us was his experience in this business of retrenchment? He tells what we all know to be true—what every father, every householder, especially finds to be true in his own case—that it is much easier to plunge into extravagance than to reduce expenses; and it is preeminently true of a nation. Every nation finds it far easier to rush into an extravagant expenditure of the money entrusted to its public agents than to bring down the public expenditures from a profuse and reckless to an economical standard. All useful and salutary reforms must be made with care and circumspection. The gentleman from South Carolina admits that the reforms he accomplished took him four years to bring about. It was not till after four years of constant exertion that he was enabled to establish a system of just accountability, and to bring down the expenses of the army to that average, per annum, to which they were at length reduced. And now, with all his personal knowledge of the difficulties of such a task, was it kind in him, was it kind or fair in his associates, to taunt us, as they have done, by already asking, "where are the reforms you promised to accomplish when you were out of power?"

Mr. Calhoun here rose to explain and observed that what he had again and again said on the subject of reform was no more than this, that it was time the promised reforms should begin; it was time they should *begin*, and that was all he now asked.

Very well, if that is all he asks, the gentleman will not be disappointed. We could not begin at the Extra Session; it could not then reasonably be expected of us; for what is the duty of a new Administration when it first comes into the possession of power? Its immediate and pressing care is to carry on the Government; to become acquainted with the machine; to look how it acts in its various parts, and to take care that it shall not work injuriously to the public interest. They cannot, at once, look back at the past abuses; it is not practicable to do so; it must have time to look into the pigeonholes of the various Bureaux, to find out what has been done, and what is doing. Its first great duty is to keep the machine of Government in regular motion. It could not, therefore, be expected that Congress would go into a thorough process of reform at the Extra Session. Its peculiar object then was to adopt measures of immediate and indispensable relief to the People and to the Government. Besides which, the subsequent misfortunes of the Whig party were well known. President Harrison occupied the Chair of State but for a single month, and the members of his Cabinet felt it under circumstances which, let me here say, do them the highest honor. I do not enter upon the inquiry whether the state of things which they supposed to exist did actually exist or not; but, believing it to exist, as they did, their resignation presents one of the most signal examples of the sacrifice of the honors and emoluments of high station, at great expense and personal inconvenience, and of noble adherence to honor and good faith, which the history of any country can show. But I may justly claim, not only on behalf of the retiring Secretaries, but for the whole Whig party, a stern adherence to principle in utter disregard of the spoils doctrine, and of all those baser motives and considerations which address themselves to some men with so great a power. I say, then, that the late Extra Session was no time to achieve a great and extensive and difficult reform throughout the departments of the Government: a process like that can be attempted only during a regular session of Congress; and do not gentlemen know that it is now in progress, by the faithful hands to which it has here and elsewhere in Congress been committed? and that an extraordinary committee has been raised in this body, insomuch that the Senate has somewhat shot from its usual and appropriate orbit by establishing a standing Committee of Retrenchment! If the honorable Senator from South Carolina took four years to bring down the expenses of the War Department, when under his own immediate superintendence, I may surely, with confidence, make my appeal to his sense of justice and liberality to allow us at least two years before he reproaches us with a failure in a work so much more extensive.

I will now say that, in suggesting the propriety of fixing the annual average expenditure of this Government at twenty-two millions of dollars, from this time and for some years to come, it is not my purpose to preclude any further reductions of expense by the dismissal of useless officers, the abolition of useless institutions, and the reduction of unnecessary or extravagant expenditures. No man is more desirous than I am of seeing this Government administered at the smallest possible expense consistent with the duties entrusted to us in the management of our public interests both at home and abroad. None will rejoice more if it shall be found practicable to reduce our expenses to eighteen, to fifteen, or even to thirteen millions. None, I repeat it, will rejoice in such a triumph of economy more heartily than I. None—none.

But now allow me to proceed to state by what process I have reached the sum of twenty-two millions, as proposed in the resolution I have offered.

The Secretary of the Treasury has presented to us estimates for the current year, independent of permanent expenses of a million and a half, amounting to about twenty-four and a half millions, which may be stated under the following heads, viz:

For the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	$4,000,987 85
For the War Department, including all branches,	11,717,791 27
Naval service,	8,705,579 83
	$24,424,358 95

And here let me say a single word in defence of the army. The Department of War comes to us with estimates for the sum of $11,717,791 27; and those who look only on the surface of things may suppose that this sum is extraordinarily large; but there are many items in that sum. I have before me a statement going to show that of that sum only four millions are asked for the military service proper—a sum less than is demanded for the naval service proper, and only double the amount at which it stood when the honorable gentleman from South Carolina left the Department. The sum was then about $2,000,000; it is now not quite $4,000,000; while, during the same period, the army has been nearly doubled, besides the raising of mounted regiments, the most expensive for that very reason of any in the service. I think that the gentleman from South Carolina, if he looks into the subject in detail, will find that the cost of the army is not at this hour greater, per man, than it was when it was under his own personal administration. So I am informed; and that, although the pay has been raised a dollar a month, which has very largely augmented the expenditure.

The Executive branch of the Government has sent in estimates amounting, in all, to twenty-four and a half millions of dollars, for the service of the current year, which, with the million and a half of permanent expenditure, make twenty-six millions. How much is to be added to that amount for appropriations not yet estimated, which may be made during the session by Congress, to meet honest claims, and for other objects of a public nature? I remember one item proposed by my friend near me (Mr. Mangum) for a quarter of a million for the building of a steamship, an item not included in the estimates, but for which the Senate has already appropriated: besides which there are various other items which have passed or will pass during the present session. When the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire was at the head of the Treasury, he made, in his communications to Congress, constant complaints of this very practice. He well remembers that he was ever complaining that the expenditures of Government were swelled far beyond the Executive estimates, by appropriations made by Congress not estimated for by the Departments. I have calculated that we shall add to the twenty-six millions of dollars estimated for by the Executive Departments, or permanently required, at least one million and a half, which would raise the sum for this year to twenty-seven millions and a half.

How then do I propose to bring this down to twenty-two millions? I have, I own, some fears that we shall not be able to effect it; but I hope that we shall so far reduce the estimates and prevent unnecessary appropriations that the total expenditure shall not exceed that amount. The mode in which I propose to reach such a result is this: I suppose we may effect a reduction of the civil list to the amount of half a million. That general head includes, among other things, the expenses of the two Houses, and, as I have heard, the other House has already introduced a report which, if adopted, will cut down those expenses one hundred thousand dollars, though I think that they should be reduced much more. I estimate, then, three and a half millions for the civil list instead of four millions; then I estimate nine millions for the War Department instead of $11,717,000. In a conversation which I have lately held with the chairman of the Military Committee of this body he expressed the apprehension that it could not be reduced below ten millions, but I hope it may be cut down to nine. As to the naval service, the estimates of the Department for that branch of the service amount to $8,707,500; an amount I think far too high, and indeed quite extravagant. I was greatly astonished at learning the amount was so large. Still I know that the Navy is the favorite of all, and justly: it is the boast of the nation, and our great resource and chief dependence in the contingency of a war; no man thinks, for a moment, of crippling or disabling this right arm of our defence. But I have supposed that without injury the appropriation asked for might be reduced from 8,707,500 to $6,500,000. This would put the reduction in the naval on a footing with that in the military appropriation, and still leave a greater appropriation than usual to that department. The reduction to six millions and a half is as large as I think will be practicable, if we are to provide for proposed experiments in the application of steam, and, besides, to add largely to the marine corps.

How, then, will the total of our expenditures stand? We shall have—

For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government,	$3,500,000
For the military service,	9,000,000
For the naval service,	6,500,000
For permanent appropriations *	1,500,000
For appropriations not included in the estimates,	1,500,000
Making an aggregate of	$22,000,000

To this amount I suppose and hope our expenses may be reduced, until, on due investigation, it shall be discovered that still further reductions may be effected.

Well, then, having fixed the amount at twenty-two millions for the ordinary current expenses of Government, I have supposed it necessary and proper to add two millions more to make provision for the payment of the existing National debt, which is, in the event of the loan being taken up, seventeen millions. And then I go on to add two millions more as a reserved fund, to meet contingencies, so that, should there be a temporary rise of the expenditures beyond twenty-two millions, or any sudden emergency should occur which could not be anticipated or calculated on, there may be the requisite means in the Treasury to meet it. Nor has there been a single Secretary at the head of the Treasury since the days of Mr. Gallatin, including the respectable gentleman from New Hampshire opposite, (Mr. Woodbury,) who has not held and expressed the opinion that a reserved fund is highly expedient and proper for contingencies. Thus I propose that twenty two millions shall be appropriated for ordinary expenses, two millions more to provide for the public debt, and other two millions a reserved fund to meet contingencies, making in all twenty-six millions.

The next inquiry which presents itself is, how this amount ought to be raised? There are two modes of estimating the revenue to be derived from foreign imports, and either of them presents only ground for a conjectural result; but so fluctuating is the course of commerce, that every one must see it to be impossible to estimate, with precision, the exact amount of what it will yield. In forming my estimate I have taken the amount of exports as presenting the best basis of calculation. But here let me add, that at the Treasury they have taken the imports as the basis; and I am gratified to be able to state that, I understand, on comparing the results arrived at, although the calculations were made without concert, those of the Secretary turn out to be very nearly, if not exactly, the same with those to which I have been conducted. I will here state why it is I have taken the exports as the ground of my calculations, adding thereto fifteen per cent. for profits. The exports are one means of making foreign purchases. Their value is ascertained at the ports of exportation, under the act of 1820, and the returns generally present the same value. The price of cotton, as an example, at home, is always regulated by the price in the Liverpool market. It follows, therefore, that by taking the value of any commodity at the place of its export, you reach its true value; for, if the price realized abroad be sometimes above and sometimes below that amount, the excess and deficiency will probably neutralize each other. This is the fairest mode for another reason: If in any one year more foreign goods shall be purchased than the exports of that year would pay for, a credit is created abroad which must be extinguished by the exports of some succeeding year.

I think the Senate will agree with me, in assuming that the exports form a more correct and reliable standard of estimation than the imports; however that may be, the accidental coincidence between the results arrived at in either mode fortifies and proves the calculation itself to have been founded in correct principles. Those results, as shown by the Secretary of the Treasury, are now, I believe, in the House; and I regretted that I could not examine them before I rose to address the Senate.

I will now show you that the exports from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, a period of six years, amount to $621,004,125, being an average annual amount of $103,500,687. That I take as presenting a safe ground of calculation for the future. To this I propose to add fifteen per cent. for profits—in which I do but follow Mr. Ewing, the late Secretary, in his report at the Extra Session. It is certainly a great profit, (I include of course all expenses and charges of every kind,) and with this addition, the annual amount will be $118,958 187, say 119 millions. Deducting, for the interest and principal of the American debt abroad, ten millions per annum, it will leave a nett amount of 109 millions. There can be no dispute as to the propriety of such a deduction: the debt exists: it must be provided for; and my fear is that this amount will prove too small to meet it. I think that much more may probably be needed; but certainly none can object to the reserve of ten millions. We thus get, as I said, a nett balance from our annual exports, including profits, of 109 millions.

Of this amount of importation how much is now free from duty? The free goods, including tea and coffee, amount to 80 millions; from which amount I deduct for tea and coffee, assuming that they will be subjected to moderate duties, 12 millions, leaving the amount of free articles at 18 millions: deduct this from 109 millions, the amount of exports, and it will leave a balance of 91 millions, which may be assumed as the amount of dutiable articles for some years to come.

How, then, out of these 90 or 91 millions of dutiable goods are we to raise a revenue of 26 millions? No man, I presume, will rise here in his place and say that we are to rely either on direct or internal taxes. Who has the temerity to meet the waves of popular indignation which will flow round and bury him, whoever he may be, that should propose, in time of peace, to raise a revenue by direct taxation! Yet this is the only resource to fly to, save the proceeds of the public lands, on which I shall speak presently, and which I can satisfy any man is not to be thought of. You are, therefore, to draw this amount of 26 millions from the 91 millions of dutiable articles imported; and, to reach that sum, at what rate per cent. must you go!

I shall here say nothing, or but a word or two, on the subject of home valuation—a subject which a friend has care of, (Mr. Simmons,) than whom none is more competent to its full elucidation. He thinks, as I understand, that there can be devised a satisfactory system of such valuation, and I heartily wish him success in the attempt. I will only say that, in my opinion, if we raise but ten millions, without any reference whatever to protection, without reference to any thing but to mere honesty, however small the amount may be, we should ourselves assess the value of the goods on which we lay the duty, and not leave that value to be fixed by foreigners. As things now stand, we lay the duty, but foreigners fix the value of the goods. Give me but the power of fixing the value of the goods, and I care little, in comparison, what may be the rate of duty you impose. It is evident that on the *ad valorem* principle it is the foreigner who virtually fixes the actual amount of the duty paid. It is the foreigner who, by fixing that value, virtually legislates for us; and that in a case where his interest is directly opposed to that of our revenue. I say, therefore, that independent of all considerations of protection, independent of all ends or motives but the prevention of those infamous frauds which have been the disgrace of our custom-house—frauds in which the foreigner, with his double and triple and quadruple invoices, ready to be produced as circumstances may require, fixes the value of the merchandise—taxed—every consideration of national dignity, justice, and independence demands the substitution of home valuation in the place of foreign. What effect such a change may have in the augmentation of the revenue I am not prepared to say, because I do not know the amount. I think the rate may be set down at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in addition to the foreign value of imports. I do not speak with great confidence. If the rate is twenty-five per cent., then it would add only five per cent. to the rate of twenty per cent. established by the compromise act. Of course, if the home be substituted for the foreign valuation, the augmentation of duties beyond twenty per cent. will be less by that home valuation, whatever it may be. Without, however, entering into the question of home valuation, and leaving that subject to be arranged hereafter, I shall treat the subject as if the present system of foreign valuation is to continue.

I then return to the inquiry, on an importation amounting to ninety-one millions, how much duty must be imposed in order to raise a nett revenue of twenty-six millions? The question does not admit of perfect accuracy; the utmost that can be reached is a reasonable approximation. Suppose every one of the imposed articles to be subject to a duty of thirty per cent., then the gross revenue will amount to $27,300,000. Deducting the expenses of collection, which may be stated at $1,500,000, will give $25,700,000, or three hundred thousand dollars less than the proposed amount of twenty-six millions.

But I might as well take this occasion fully to explain a subject which is not well understood. It has been supposed, when I propose to fix a rate of ad valorem duty as the maximum, to be allowed, that its meaning is that all articles, in every description, are to be carried up to that point, and fixed at that rate, as on a sort of bed of Procrustes. But that is not my idea. No doubt certain articles ought to go up to the maximum—I mean those of prime necessity, belonging to the class of protected articles. There are others, such as jewelry and watches, and some others of small bulk and great comparative value, and therefore easily smuggled and presenting a great temptation to the evasion of duty, which ought to be subjected to a less rate. There should, therefore, be a discrimination allowed under the maximum rate, according to the exigency of the respective circumstances of each particular interest concerned. Since it will require a duty of thirty per cent. on all articles to give the amount of twenty-five million seven hundred thousand dollars, and since some of them will not bear so high a duty as thirty per cent., it follows that less than that rate will certainly not answer the necessary demands of the Government, and it may in some particular cases require a rate somewhat higher than that in order to raise the proposed sum of twenty six millions. But as the reserved fund of two millions for contingencies will not require an annual revenue for that purpose, should the amount of duties levied be less than twenty-six millions, or even between twenty-four and twenty-five millions, the reserved fund may be made up by accumulations, during successive years, and still leave an amount sufficient to meet an annual expenditure of twenty-two millions and two millions for the public debt.

I now approach the consideration of a very important branch of the subject in its connexion with the compromise act.

I shall not here attempt to go again into the history of that act. I will only say that, at the time of its passage, it was thought right that the country should make a fair experiment of its effects; and that, as the law itself met the approbation of all parts of the country, its provisions ought not lightly to be departed from; that the principles of the act should be observed in good faith, and that, if it be necessary to raise the duties higher than twenty per cents., we ought to adhere to the principles of the compromise, then, as far as it should be possible to do so. I have been animated, in the propositions I now offer to the Senate, by the same desire that prompted me, whenever the act has been assailed by its opponents, to stand by it and defend it.

But it is necessary now to consider what the principles of the compromise act really are.

I. The first principle is, that there should be a fixed rate of ad valorem duty, and discriminations below it.

II. That the excess of duty beyond twenty per cent. should by a gradual process, commencing on the 31st December, 1833, be reduced, so that by the 30th June, 1842, it should be brought down to twenty per cent.

III. That, after that day, *such duties should be laid* for the purpose of raising *such* revenue as might be necessary for an economical administration of the Government; consequently excluding all resort to internal taxation, or to the proceeds of the public lands. For, contemporaneously with the pendency of the compromise act, a bill was pending for the distribution of those proceeds.

IV. That, after the 30th June, 1842, all duties should be paid in ready money, to the exclusion of all credits.

V. That, after the same day, the assessment of the value of all imports should be made at home and not abroad.

VI. That, after the same day, a list of articles specified and enumerated in the act should be admitted free of duty, for the benefit of the manufacturing interest.

These are the principles, and all the principles, of the compromise act. An impression has been taken up most erroneously that the rate of duty was never to exceed twenty per cent. There is no such limitation in the act. I admit that, at the time of the passage of the act, a hope was entertained that a rate of duty not exceeding twenty per cent. would supply an adequate revenue to an economical administration of the Government. Then we were threatened with that overflow of revenue with which the Treasury was subsequently inundated; and the difficulty was to find articles which should be liberated from duty and thrown into the free class. Hence, wines, silks, and other luxuries were rendered free. But the act, and no part of the act, when fairly interpreted, limits Congress to the iron rule of adhering forever, and under all circumstances, to a fixed and unalterable rate of twenty per cent. duty.

The provision of the first section is nothing more nor less than that the existing duties should be, by the 30th June, 1842, brought down to twenty per cent. What then? Were they always to remain at that rate? The section does not so declare. Not only is this not expected, and was not so understood, but directly the reverse is asserted, and was so understood, if the exigencies, of the Treasury required a higher rate to provide the revenue necessary to an economical administration of the Government. The third section, which embodies most of the great principles of the act, is in these words:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And, from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are, abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government; and, from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law."

What is the meaning of this language? Can any thing be more explicit or less liable to misconception? It contains two obligations. The first is, that there shall be an economical administration of the Government: no waste, no extravagance, no squandering of the public money. I admit this obligation, in its fullest force, in all its length and breadth, and I trust that my friends, with or without my aid, will fulfil it, in letter and spirit, with the most perfect fidelity. But the second obligation is no less binding and imperative; and that is, that such duties *shall be laid* as may necessary to raise *such* revenue as is requisite to an economical administration of the Government. The source of the revenue is defined and prescribed—the foreign imports, to the exclusion of all other sources. The amount, from the nature of things, could not be specified; but whatever it may be, be it large or small, allowing us to come below, or requiring that we should go beyond twenty per cent., that amount is to be raised.

I contend, therefore, with entire confidence, that it is perfectly consistent with the provisions of the compromise act to impose duties to any amount whatever, thirty, forty, or more per cent., subject to the single condition of an economical administration of the Government.

What are the other principles of the act? First, there is the principle that a fixed *ad valorem* duty shall prevail and be in force at all times. For one, I am willing to abide by that principle. There are certain vague notions afloat as to the utility and necessity of specific duties and discriminations, which I am persuaded arise from a want of a right understanding of the subject. We have had the *ad valorem* principle practically in force ever since the compromise act was passed; and there has been no difficulty in administering the duties of the Treasury on that principle.

It was necessary first to ascertain the value of the goods, and then to impose the duty upon them; and, from the commencement of the act to this day, the *ad valorem* principle has been substantially in operation. Compare the difference between specific and the ad valorem system of duties, and I maintain that the latter is justly entitled to the preference. The one principle declares that the duty paid shall be upon the real value of the article taxed; the specific principle imposes an equal duty on articles greatly unequal in value. Coffee, for example, (and it is an article which always suggests itself to my thoughts,) is one of the articles on which a specific duty has been levied. Now, it is perfectly well known that the Mocha coffee is worth at least twice as much as the coffee of St. Domingo or Cuba, yet both pay the same duty. The tax has no respect to the value, but is arbitrarily levied on all articles of a specific kind alike, however various and unequal may be their values. I say that, in theory, and according to every sound principle of justice, the ad valorem mode of taxation is entitled to the preference. There is, I admit, one objection to it: as the value of an article is a matter subject to opinion, and as opinions will ever vary, either honestly or fraudulently, there is some difficulty in preventing frauds. But, with the home valuation proposed by my friend from Rhode Island, (Mr. Simmons,) the ad valorem system can be adopted with all practicable safety, and will be liable to those chances only of fraud which are inevitable under any and every system.

Again: What has been the fact from the origin of the Government until now? The articles from which the greatest amount of revenue has been drawn, such as woollens, linens, silks, cottons, worsteds, and a few others, have all been taxed on the *ad valorem* principle, and there has been no difficulty in the operation. I believe, upon the whole, that it is the best mode. I believe that if we adopt a fixed rate *ad valorem*, wherever it can be done, the revenue will be subjected to fewer frauds than the injustice and frauds incident to specific duties. One of the most prolific sources of the violation of our revenue laws has been, as every body knows, the effort to get in goods of a finer quality and higher value admitted under the lower rate of duty required for those of a lower value. The honorable gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. Woodbury) and the honorable Senator from New York (Mr Wright) both well know this. But if the duty was laid *ad valorem* there could be no motive for such an affair, and the fraud in its present form, would have no place. In England, as all who have read the able report made by Mr. Hume, a Scottish member in the House of Commons, must perceive, they seem to be giving up specific duties, and the tendency in the public mind appears to be, instead of having a variety of specific duties and a variety of *ad valorem* duties, to have one permanent fixed rate of duty for all articles. I am willing, I repeat, to adhere to this great principle as laid down in the compromise act. If there be those who suppose that, under the specific form of duty, a higher degree of protection can be secured than under the other mode, I would observe that the actual measure of protection does not depend upon the *form* but on the *amount* of the duty which is levied on the foreign rival article.

Assuming that we are to adhere to this principle, then every one of the leading principles of the same act can be adhered to and carried fully out; for I again assert that the idea that duties are always to remain at precisely twenty per cent. and never to vary from that point by the exigencies of Government what they now does not belong to the language of the act nor is it required by any one of its provisions.

[To be concluded next week.]

Stereotype it! That in the ten years previous to General Jackson's war on our currency system the number of banks created was 22, with a capital of $8,900,000; that in the next two years the number of banks created was 268, with a capital of $368,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound; and that the Locofocos are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the condition of no currency at all.

True Whig.

Tommy Loring, of the Carolina Standard, says he will give a "*big gourd*" to any Whig who will answer a certain question which he propounds. My dear Tommy, be cautious if you please, for if this Whig should claim your *head*, it would be within "the bond," for a more perfect *gourd* than your *caput* never grew on a vine.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Important Decision of the Bankrupt Law.—The Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia rendered their decision on Friday, that the Bankrupt Law of the United States does not supersede the State laws on insolvency, but that both may exist together, and applications be made for the benefit of either, voluntarily, at the choice of the debtor.

Dr. Ashbel Smith, formerly of Salisbury, in this State, has been appointed Minister to France from Texas.

Communications.

MR. HENRY.—We leave Mr. Henry, for this week, in the hands of a couple of correspondents who know what they are about, the facts which the state being within their own knowledge. These communications will be found below.

It will be seen from the one, that, whilst Mr. Henry *now* charges the U. S. Bank with breaking down our local banks by draining them of specie and shipping it to the North,—one of these Banks of which he was at the time the attorney and a Director, actually shipped to the North $75,000 of its specie and laid it out in U. S. Bank Stock!! So Major Downing's spectacles enable Mr. Henry to forget what he does not like to remember, as well as to see what never was to be seen.

Our other correspondent exposes a matter of secret history on a point which it is said Mr. Henry endeavored to make a great deal of in his speech here last week. He pretended, we understand, to ask the questions propounded by the Committee appointed by the last Legislature to examine the Books, were drawn up by a Whig, so as to enable the Banks to gloss over the matters of inquiry. It is well within our correspondent's own knowledge that Mr. Wm. H. Haywood Jr. was the author of those questions, and that they were propounded by Mr. Hoke, the Locofoco Chairman of the Committee, to the Presidents of the Banks. Whether these facts were known to Mr. Henry when he made his speech to the public, knowing the intimacy between those two leaders, and the probability of their having arranged the plan of the campaign between them, can only be conjectured. One thing is certain, however, that the facts will disprove Mr. Henry's insinuations of concealment on the Committee and the Banks, and show, that so far concentrated wisdom of the Locos in the Legislature was not alone relied upon to bring the Banks to, but that the great leader of the party himself set his wits to work to trap them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The cause of truth and fair dealing demand that no concealment should be practised upon the people."—*Mr. Henry's Letter.*

One would have supposed, on reading the above extract from Mr. Henry's letter of acceptance, that so far as *he* was concerned, the present campaign would be conducted on fair and honorable principles, and that at least *he* "would practise no concealment upon the people." How will you have taken any forming such an opinion, how believe that the Locofocos have been apparent to all who heard, when he doubtless intended to be a *secret* speech, he appears to be in the Banks located in Raleigh, on Monday of our Court. It was not my *lot* for me to hear him *say* more than three sentences of it. Well did he attempt to ingratiate his opinion, by apprising the company that he (Henry) there were those present who would call him a demagogue," &c., for so many of the charges, demagogue,—prevarication, perversion of facts, treatment of facts, statements utterly at variance with any semblance of truth—could not, certainly, have been uttered by any other than this champion of Locoism. The entire burthen of his song was *Bank, Bank, Bank*. Had a stranger, unacquainted with our institutions, been present, he would have thought the speaker was leading a band of volunteers to oppose an enemy who was devastating the country.

It is not my intention to reply to the speech, which would require a volume to even contradict the false statements. The greater portion of the speech which I heard him *say*, related to the comparative examination of the last Legislature on the Banks question, and my remarks will be principally in answer to that portion.

This committee, in the *elegant* language of Mr. Henry, was "*manoozled*" and "*cheated*" by the Banks, and in return the committee has since tried to "*chamboozle*" and "*cheat*" the people of North Carolina; but Mr. Henry, having far more knowledge than any of his own friends, and being more than has not been "*chamboozled*," and is determined the people of the State shall hear of his *last knave*.

A little of the private history of that committee may be useful to Mr. Henry, and I will give him, if he did not learn it in a recent visit to Raleigh, from a gentleman who is an *almost* eye witness, and whose finger is generally in every political movement of his party, and with whom Mr. Henry is supposed to be familiarly acquainted.

By reference to the Journal of the House of Commons of Nov. 27, 1840, it will be seen, that Mr. Hoke, the acknowledged leader of the Locofocos party in the House, offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee to examine into the affairs of the Banks of the State, the cause of their suspension, when they would likely resume specie payments. The resolution, was adopted in both bodies nearly unanimously. The committee appointed consisted of B. S. Gilliam, John D. Hawkins, A. Dockery, Thomas I. Person, and William Albright, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hoke, B. F. Moore, Joseph P. Caldwell, Dr. Jas. Walker, and Mr. Wadsworth, on the part of the House. At its first meeting, Michael Hoke was elected Chairman. The committee passed a resolution giving to the Chairman power to press the examination to the farthest extent he wished, and what was his course? Why he simply produced a string of questions, some of them amusing enough. Thus I had a copy of the report to give you an example, and proposed that a copy should be sent to the President of each Bank, and they be required to answer in writing, although Judge Cameron, the President of the State Bank, was within fifty yards of the Capitol. No, say the members of the committee, you introduced this resolution to make political capital, believing the Whigs would oppose it, and to carry out your wishes, Judge Cameron must be called before us and you, as Chairman, may examine him. They had seen at once that the questions were written by a certain Wm. H. Haywood, (a fact which can be established,) and they anticipated some relief from seeing *Michael Hoke* examine Duncan Cameron on banking. Judge Cameron was summoned before them: Mr. Hoke examined him satisfactorily and frequently to the amusement of some of the members of the committee. The questions proposed were then copied by Mr. Hoke, addressed to Dr. D. Jones, President of the Bank of Cape Fear at Wilmington, and the answer thereto address "*Michael Hoke, Esq., Chairman.*" Although Mr. Henry attempted to be *very witty* while reading the letter, he "concealed" that fact from the people, and attempted to palm the whole off as a Whig manœuvre, and the examination as a Whig examination. The report, it is true, was made by Mr. Moore, but Mr. Hoke, two or three days before the Legislature adjourned, deserted his post and went home, leaving others of the committee to report the result of the examination. If Mr. Hoke, and all his political friends on the committee, were not satisfied, where are their wrath? Be it recollected, that this committee was authorised to send for persons and papers, that the Chairman was the acknowledged leader of the party; that they had unlimited power of examination granted them; and yet Mr. Henry has the effrontery to call it a measure of the Whigs to plaster over the transactions of the Banks! Does he think the people so ignorant that he can "chamboozle" them at pleasure? Will the people of North Carolina vote as their Chief Magistrate a man attempting to practice such deception? If so, then I have mistaken their character.

When discussing the appropriation to repair the Governor's House, Mr. Henry had better be cautious lest he tread up

from Mr. Henry's Letter. Your remarks upon the several paragraphs given meet my approbation, particularly those which bear upon his present *abuse* of an institution which formerly he was never heard to *condemn*.—and you ask emphatically, "Did Mr. Henry then denounce it as he now denounces it?" I answer, no; and although in his present purpose to charge *that institution* all the ills and calamities he so feelingly insists that we suffered in the years 1827-28-29, he cannot expect to escape the charge of *inconsistency* himself had in bringing against the Bank of Cape Fear, which, so far from [illegible] And I wish particularly to call your attention, and that of your readers, to the remark with "A *change* of policy takes place in the conduct of the Bank from this time," in which in closing his readers *eye much it as I go* [illegible] His motto is still no *concealment* should be practised upon the people." My aim shall be [illegible] deception, under whatever guise or for whatever purpose, shall be practised upon them. I therefore [illegible] You to *walk up as I go along with him* on [illegible] through the paragraph.

It is well known that Mr. Henry was the Counsel, a Director of, the late Branch of the Bank in this place. That he possessed and [illegible] great influence over the Board of Directors, is admitted. It is also known that the regulations of the Bank required the Directors to assemble at least once every week, to transact business, and that at these meetings the Cashier was required to lay upon their table a statement showing the condition of the Bank, its funds on hand, &c., and the amount of specie in the vault. Those remarks were made to show that every Director was duly informed of whatever changes were made during the [illegible] preceding.

Mr. Henry commences by asserting that instructions were received by the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia, to withdraw, to drain the local Banks of their specie, and continues, "this pressure upon our Banks continued for nearly 10 years, until finally in the years 1827-28 and '29 every Bank in the South was broken down." Here he asserts that a continued *drain* of specie was made upon the Banks, and that this draining was caused by the late United States Bank. How he include in this breaking down Bank of Cape Fear, which, so far from [illegible] was in a state of prosperous [illegible] Was the State Bank so badly broken [illegible] to her Stockholders nearly [illegible] invested, besides paying all [illegible] the public? Or does he simply intend [illegible] suspension of specie payments [illegible] Now we all know that the Banks [illegible] *general* at the earliest date [illegible]

It [illegible] a passing notice of the contradictions of the paragraph and to call for a [illegible] of such speculations, but must [illegible] further notice. Perhaps [illegible] will consider that Mr. Henry [illegible] his previous silence, especially [illegible] sought forced, without gudding, are [illegible] queries. And my reason for [illegible] in possession of them is, I trust, [illegible] as well as known as others.

A Y Z &.

March 12.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor,—On my return to North Carolina, I [illegible] prevailing in this county, that I presided as chairman of a Democratic meeting during the session in Alabama, and, as the source from [illegible] not emanated is entitled to respect, I [illegible] Mary Lowe myself and my consistency as a [illegible] to contradict it publicly, and explain how [illegible] of Mr. Polk might have been deceived. I have no personal motive to misrepresent my position.

[illegible] Doctor PARK, who then lived in [illegible] adjoining county to Barbour, where I [illegible] Saw was the Democratic candidate for [illegible] Senate in opposition to Major Bulord of [illegible] connexion of intire, and were doubtless [illegible] being a highly respectable gentleman) obtained at many of his party meetings; and the [illegible] ing a procession, and almost a namesake, [illegible] very natural for any gentleman at a distance [illegible] to call into this event. So far from [illegible] to any manner with the Democratic [illegible] in a month after I settled in Irwinton, I [illegible] a Whig Dinner given to Mr. Alford [illegible] at Columbus, and in reply to a toast [illegible] to North Carolina, I assured the [illegible] of Georgia that they might count on the [illegible] North State giving a majority for the much [illegible] of Harrison of ten thousand votes, which pre- [illegible] I was truly happy to find was nearly verified. [illegible] appeal to Judge Berrien, now U. S. Senator from Georgia, that I spared no pains to contribute [illegible] to get him up for political effect by a party [illegible] and he (Judge B.) was a thick cockade Federalist during the elder Adams's administration. [illegible] with confidence refer to every intelligent Whig in Barbour that I was indefatigable in my efforts to advance the Whig cause, even to the injury of my professional prospects, as the most wealthy and influential citizens of Irwinton were of the opposite party. It is also well known in that community, that in less than a month after I was constitutionally qualified to use my privileges as a citizen of that State, that I acted as a Delegate from Irwinton to nominate Whig candidates for the State Legislature.

Now, Mr. Editor, I differ with some of my Whig friends in denouncing the President of the United States on all occasions. As a *State rights* man, I can never forget that he was the only Southern Senator who voted against the Force Bill; at that time his manly voice reverberated through the Senate Chamber in opposition to that measure, when his little son rushed into his arms and exclaimed "Father, this is glory enough for our family." This at least ought to make some atonement (with all true-hearted Southern Whigs,) for any little political [illegible] ascribed to him.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

THOS. D. PARKE.

Wadesborough, March 12, 1842.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16 1842.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—We publish this week the larger portion of Mr. Clay's statesmanlike speech, on the policy of the government, and will insert the remainder next week. It is an able exposition, and merits the attentive perusal of every citizen.

WHIG MEETINGS.—Edgecombe County, in which there are only about 100 Whigs out of 1500 voters, has appointed 44 of her little band of patriots as Delegates to the State Convention.

Davidson county has appointed 15 Delegates.

Granville 80 Delegates.

Orange 120 Delegates.

HON. LEWIS WILLIAMS.—The remains of the Hon. Lewis Williams reached Raleigh on Friday last, and were received by a large concourse of the citizens, who formed a procession, and escorted them to the residence of a relative. On Saturday morning, says the Register, the Corpse was accompanied beyond the Corporation limits by a number of our citizens, whence it was taken in charge by the friends who were attending it to the County of Surry.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—Gov. Morehead has issued a Writ of Election for a Member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams. Election to take place on Thursday the 14th of April.

RESUMPTION.—The prospects of resumption are encouraging. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia will undoubtedly fix periods at least early as August next; and we notice that exchange on Philadelphia and Baltimore is rapidly improving at New York, an evidence of the certainty of speedy resumption.

Our North Carolina Banks need no Legislative requirement to induce them to resume as soon as those North of us are ready.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the bill has passed the Legislature of Maryland requiring the Banks to pay specie after the 1st of May.

IN BANKRUPTCY—HABEAS CORPUS.—The following case of *Habeas Corpus* under the Bankrupt Law was disposed of the other day by Judge Potter, the District Judge of the United States. Nathan Sikes filed his petition in Bankruptcy on the 7th of February, and on the 21st of March, after regular publication, he was decreed by the Court to be a Bankrupt.

On the 15th February, Thos. H. Massey sued out a Writ and obtained a judgment before a Justice of the Peace for $14 10, for a debt owing prior to the [illegible] of the petition, and which was included in the petitioner's schedule A. Upon this judgment a capias ad satisfaciendum was issued and placed in the hands of a Constable to execute; and on the 20th March the Constable arrested Sikes and held him in custody. On motion of Sikes, by his counsel, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esqr. the Judge granted a writ of Habeas Corpus, cum causa, and on the 10th, the Judge, after hearing the evidence and considering the case, decided that the arrest and detention of Sikes was illegal, the same being in pursuit to and in violation of the Bankrupt Law. The principal grounds on which the Judge based his opinion were these: The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress the power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States. Congress has passed an act on that subject, which is now a law of the land. The petitioner was decreed a Bankrupt by a competent authority, prior to the arrest, and if one creditor may arrest, under such circumstances, *all* may, and thereby defeat the object of the act and virtually annul the law.

The Judge was fully aware of the delicacy involved in this clashing of jurisdiction; but duty with him was paramount to all other considerations.

THE GAG LAW.—Perhaps no member of Congress complained more loudly of the one-hour rule of the Extra Session, than Mr. Pickens of South Carolina. He denounced it as a gag law, destroying the freedom of debate, &c. What was our surprise, therefore, in the Globe's account of the proceedings of the House on Wednesday last, to find that Mr. Pickens wishes to shorten the debates, "by removing the comforts and conveniences of the members. The Globe says—

"Mr. Pickens spoke in favor of reform in the management of the business of the House, and the removal of the desks from the hall, which he deemed of great importance, as it would tend to shorten their debates, and consequently diminish their expenditures."

The Globe is endeavoring to work up its party in the House to *resist* the one-hour rule, if it should be adopted at this session. It tells them that if violence and disorder should be produced by such resistance, it will be praise-worthy in them, as it will be in defence of the liberties of the people, &c.

The same organ of Locofocoism is of opinion, which it endorses in a long article, that the Banks should be compelled at once to pay up their debts,—in its own words, "to inundate the demands which the community have on them,—pay up their notes as far as they have the means,"—*but* that "the debtors *to the banks* should be indulged in the payment of their debts to the banks, by instalments, during the period given the banks to wind up their concerns." The Globe accordingly highly approves of the law of Louisiana, which "provides against a sudden pressure of the debtors of the banks." And this is the Globe's sense of even-handed justice! If Blair has $1000 of the notes of the Bank of Washington, and owes that Bank $1000, he must be protected by law against the Bank's demand on him for payment, whilst the Bank should be compelled to pay *him* to the uttermost farthing! It cannot be said, however, that Blair's principles differ from his practice. He is said to have paid off a debt of $20,000 to the old U. S. Bank with $200.

Such is Locofocoism!

ICE.—The value of the Ice shipped annually from Boston and its vicinity, is $600,000. It goes to the Southern States, the West Indies, and even to Calcutta and Bombay!

INDIGO.—Nearly the whole consumption of Indigo in England is supplied from Calcutta. The United States formerly supplied Great Britain with this article, but Calcutta has driven us from the market.

COTTON.—The production of cotton in the East Indies amounted last year to 478,600 bales of 350 lbs., a larger quantity than the whole product of the United States in 1825. It is seriously proposed to bring some of this cotton to Boston in exchange for the ice, and the Bostonians are calling on the Southern advocates of free trade to take off the duty of 3 cents a pound which is now laid on cotton, and which amounts to a prohibition. They say that the consistency of the South requires that the principles of this free trade should be carried out.

There are strange mutations in trade, and stranger in politics.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday the 7th, Mr. Wilcox, the Senator appointed to supply the vacancy from New Hampshire, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Tallmadge's Exchequer bill was made the order for the 21st inst.

A large number of petitions were presented, one of which, from ladies, gave rise to a facetious conversational debate between Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, consumed the principal part of the day in delivering a tirade against the District Banks in particular, and all Banks in general.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of memorials, reports, &c. the District Bank bill was again taken up, debated, amended, and ordered to a third reading. It contains a provision requiring these banks to resume when those of Baltimore and Richmond shall do so.

A message from the President communicated information of another arrest in New York, of a Canadian on a charge similar to that against McLeod, viz: of having been a participator in the burning of the Caroline; and asking Congress to pass some law on the subject, pointing out his duty in case the British government should demand the surrender of the individual.

Mr. Berrien, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for such cases.

The Senate held an Executive session.

On Wednesday, a number of reports, memorials, and bills were presented.

The bill authorizing the Banks of the District to receive and pay out the notes of suspended banks, for one year, or until the banks of Baltimore or Richmond resume, was passed, 21 to 18.

The bill to amend the act to distribute the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up, and Mr. McRoberts delivered a speech on it, when it was laid aside, and the Senate went into Executive session.

On Thursday, Mr. Walker presented a memorial from 75 citizens of the town of Litchfield, Ohio, asking Congress to impose a tax on gold and silver ware, to prevent the withdrawal of those metals from circulation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Linn introduced a bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine of $1,000 and costs, imposed by the Court of Louisiana in 1815. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant preemption rights, and Mr. Smith of Indiana spoke at length in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Clay's retrenchment and reform resolutions then came up, and after a long speech from Mr. Woodbury, the Senate went into Executive session.

On Friday, Mr. Clay's retrenchment and reform resolutions came up, and Mr. Simmons addressed the Senate at considerable length, in favor of the resolutions, and in opposition to amendments offered by Mr. Wright. He proceeded to review the main resolution, that the tariff should be raised to supply a revenue of 26 millions, and argued, that to do this would be so far from an infraction of the compromise act, that it was now, at the expiration of ten years, actually called for by the spirit and intention of the act, and that it was due to the tariff party, the concessions being mutual between it and the free trade party, that a just parallel should be drawn between the circumstances in existance at the time of the compromise and the circumstances now relatively considered. He argued that a duty of thirty per cent. now, instead of twenty, would be in full accordance with the spirit and intent of the compromise act, and further, that the full establishment of the home valuation policy, at the end of the ten years, was a principal feature of the terms of concession made by the tariff party.

After Mr. Simmons had concluded his remarks, the Senate went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Everett laid on the table, with a view to have printed, an amendment to the Apportionment bill, proposing to strike out 68,000 as the ratio of representation, (which would give a House of 223 members, a reduction of 19,) and to insert 50,501, which would give 303 members, and so that no State would lose any one of its present number of members. He also gave notice that he would move to amend this amendment, by substituting 70,680 as the ratio, which would make the House consist of 217 members. Under the first number, North Carolina would have 13 members, and a fraction of only 9. Under the second, she would have 9 members, and a fraction of 24,332, and under the third, 9 members and a fraction of 18,372.]

Further progress was made in the resolutions from the Committee on Retrenchment, curtailing the contingent expenses of Congress. When these are finally disposed of, we hope to show our readers how far Whigs have countenanced reasoning their pledges of retrenchment.

The General Appropriation bill was next taken up, and Mr. Wise's motion to establish a government printing office to execute the public printing was discussed.

On Tuesday, a great number of reports from Committees were presented.

The Appropriation bill was taken up, and the motion of Mr. Wise in relation to printing was discussed at great length. This subject being laid aside,—

The Clerk read a communication from the President, inviting the attention of Congress to an accompanying letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the state of the Treasury, on which there were now large demands, and a plan to relieve the existing difficulties.

Mr. Fillmore said he concurred entirely with the Secretary of the Treasury, that it was necessary that something should speedily be done to meet the demands on the Treasury; and he deemed it due to the Committee of Ways and Means to state that they had not as yet proposed a plan for providing a permanent revenue for the country, because they had been waiting for a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing his project for a permanent revenue. He perceived that there was a suggestion in the communication of the Secretary that it would be necessary to extend the time of the loan authorized to be raised, as also to increase it. He was not prepared at present to say any thing on this subject, further than that he was strongly opposed to any more loans or Treasury notes, or, in short, to any temporary expedients for replenishing the Treasury. He would give his consent to no measure but one providing a permanent revenue.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

On Wednesday, the general Appropriation bill was further debated, without a vote.

On Thursday, the whole day was consumed in the discussion of the General Appropriation bill, with minor questions arising out of it.

The question was taken on a motion of Mr. Everett, to strike out one-half of the 15th clause, [for contingencies for the Department of State,] and carried, 68 to 66, and was then taken on a motion of Mr. Caruthers, to strike out the whole clause, which was also carried, 87 to 51. The House then adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Wise offered a resolution which was adopted, providing that a select Committee of five be appointed, "whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon the expediency and propriety of separating the patronage of the government from the private political press of the country, and upon the best and most efficient and economical mode of effecting that object."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the bill making appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenditures of the government for the year 1842, and after some progress made therein, adjourned.

On Saturday, no business of importance was transacted.

Messrs. Jas. Graham and Stanly, Representatives in Congress from this State, have both been very ill at Washington, but are now restored to health.

THE NEW McLEOD CASE.—It will be seen the President has communicated to Congress the fact that another man has been arrested at Lockport, N. Y. as a participator in the burning of the Caroline. We are happy to learn, however, that he has been discharged by Judge Ransom, on the ground of insufficiency of the warrant of arrest.

MURDER IN THE HALLS OF LEGISLATION.

—The Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, was lately shot dead in the hall of the House, by Jas. R. Vinyard, another member. This horrible act of atrocity was perpetrated in consequence of a debate which was insulting and highly personal on the part of Vinyard, who seems to have been the aggressor. He was immediately arrested and committed for trial for the murder. He sent in his resignation, which was returned to him unread, and he was expelled, by a vote of 10 to 1.

A small negro child, in this place, a few days ago, upset a pot of boiling coffee on its arm, by which it was so severely scalded as to cause its death in two or three days.

Virginia has refused to receive her share of the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands.

Brig. Gen. Daniel S. Crenshaw has been elected Maj. General of the 7th Division N. C. Militia, by 11 votes over Gen. Louis D. Wilson.

"The Loco Foco papers now admit that Mr. Henry, their candidate for Governor, was an old Federalist."—*Raleigh Register.*

"The Loco Foco papers admit no such thing."
Washington Republican.

"The Loco Foco papers have admitted it, and have expressly vindicated Mr. Henry on the ground that those opinions were entertained by him in early boyhood. Every Loco Foco paper in the State, it may be, has not made the admission, but that some of them have done so, we have evidence on file."
Raleigh Register.

We are happy in being enabled to relieve both our Loco and Whig friends from any farther doubt upon this matter. Mr. Henry himself has answed the question: In his speech before the people last week he said:

"It was my fortune in early life to be thrown among men of Federal politics; my guardian was one of them. Honorable and high-minded and good men I believed them to be; I believe so now. I loved and honored them. And was it strange that they should have given a federal bias to my politics? But a prophet arose in the land. Andrew Jackson touched the federal scales, and they fell from my eyes; and I stand redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. I supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency thoroughout, and Mr. Van Buren for his successor. I fought the great battle of 1840 in the Democratic ranks against Whig humbuggery; and I ask if this is not enough to establish my claim to Democracy."

Now it would appear from this, that Mr. Henry was a Federalist until he was pretty well grown—a lad of some thirty-five or forty years of age. About this time, having attained to years of discretion, he began to aspire to higher hopes, the accomplishment of which he fancied might be more easy if he could get rid of his federal notions. Fortunately the way was opened for him. Andrew Jackson "touched the scales, and they fell from his eyes;" and the cure was perfected, probably, by an application of the famous spectacles which Major Jack Downing used to tell us of. His imagination was fired by the magnificence of the scene; and he thought to raise himself into high places by arranging himself under the banner of so potent a leader—and he became a Jackson man.

But though Mr. Henry's confession shows that he was a Federalist up to that time, we have nothing to prove that he then ceased to be a Federalist. It is notorious that many leading men in the Jackson party continue to this day avowed Federalists; and it is equally notorious that many of General Jackson's warm partizans left him, because of the strong Federal doctrines contained in his "Proclamation" and the "Force Bill." It may be added, too, that some men, whose habits of thinking have led them to look rather deep into matters, have thought that the eagerness with which the General was wont to "assume the responsibility" did not argue any great love for Democracy. We can say, then, if the scales were removed from Mr. Henry's own eyes, he certainly did not remove them from the eyes of his hearers. "Honorable and high minded and good men" he still believed the Federalists to be, and he repudiated none of their doctrines. But he supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and Mr. Van Buren for his successor, and fought the great battle in 1840, and now rails loudly against coon skins and hard cider; and *therefore* he is a Democrat of the true orthodox stamp!

Hillsborough Recorder.

Want of Dignity.—We understand that one of the charges brought against Gov. Morehead, away from Raleigh, is that he "does not support the dignity of his Office, for that he will actually stop in the street to shake hands with Wagoners!" And this too, urged against him by those very dear lovers of the people, the "Democrats." "An ounce of civet, good Apotheeary."

Raleigh Register.

A fire on Monday night, at Mr. Robert H. Cowan's rice-yard, about a half mile above town, destroyed the barn, nearly so the rice-house near it, with ten or twelve hundred bushels of rough rice and other property stored in the two. The loss is probably two thousand dollars. It is not known how the fire happened.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Later from Europe.—Havana papers to the 24th ultimo have been received at New Orleans by the steam-packet *Alabama*, which contain a few items of intelligence from Europe, to the 26th January, brought out by the steamer *Medusa*, which arrived at Havana on the 19th ultimo, in twenty-one days from Southampton.

The baptism of the young Prince of Wales was celebrated on the 25th January, at London, with regal pomp and ceremony.

It is stated on the authority of a Paris paper, says the London Morning Post, that the Prince de Joinville has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Ex-Governor Owen, Wm. B. Meares, and Lewis Williams, were classmates together at Chapel Hill college. They all attained distinction in public life, were ever warm friends of each other, and all died within a little more than four months.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Whig Meetings.—Every day brings fresh intelligence of the movements of the Whigs. They seem now thoroughly roused. How noble and cheering is the spirit evinced by the Whigs of Edgecomb, whose proceedings we publish to-day? They are in a minority so great, as almost to banish the hope of ever succeeding in that County; and yet, they evince the indomitable spirit of Freemen. How ought such examples to animate every Whig in the State! —*Raleigh Register.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FOREIGN.—THE CALEDONIA SAFE!—By our New York papers of this morning, we learn that the Royal Mail Steamer Clyde arrived at New York on Saturday last from Halifax, bringing the gratifying intelligence that the *Caledonia is safe!*

She left Liverpool on the 4th of February, with the Mails and a large number of passengers. She had fair weather for the first three days, but on the 7th the wind chopped round and blew very hard from the Westward; on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, the storm continued to rage with unabated violence, so that the captain and officers determined on returning and putting into Cork for repairs.

She sustained considerable damage, having her fore starboard, bulwarks and ice house carried away; the fore cabin filled with water, the passengers washed out, the bedding saturated, and the rudder sprung. Part of the after bulwarks and the iron on the taffrail were twisted off, the wheelhouse damaged, and the larboard paddle box partially stove in. The damage was so great that the ship had to be navigated by her sails, while they tried to secure the rudder with chains and bolts.

The Acadia, which arrived at Halifax at the same time with the Clyde, was gotten ready with the extraordinary despatch of a day and a half, and left Liverpool on the 19th, with the mail and passengers of the Caledonia.

At the opening of Parliament the Queen delivered her speech in person.

The case of the Creole was brought before the House of Lords on the 14th Feb. Lord Brougham, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Denman, and others, each severally gave it as their opinion, that there was no law by which the slaves on board the Creole could be surrendered.

An immense number of vessels had been lost during the late severe hurricane.

France has refused to ratify the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

[We regret that want of time and room prevents our giving any more than a brief synopsis of the news brought by the Acadia. We will give a more full account in our next.]

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate,

Joseph G. Cogswell, of New York, to be Secretary to the Legation of the United States at Madrid.

Archibald Randall, Judge of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Hunter, Marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia (reappointed.)

George J. S. Walker, Attorney of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, in the place of George W. Gayle, whose commission has expired.

PICOLATA, March 4.

Major Plympton succeeded on the 27th ult. in capturing Short Grass and his party, consisting of some seven or eight in all. They were brought to Pilatka in the U. S. steamer Newbern. There is some good grounds for hoping and believing that Maj. Belknap will succeed in inducing Assamonoris' party to come in. This tribe consists of about 160, of whom some 20 or 25 are warriors.

Some three or four persons, women and children, were killed west of the Suwannee a few days since—some of them with arrows. The party of Indians consisted of seven persons. Troops and citizens out in all directions in pursuit.

MARRIED,

In Rockingham, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. SAMUEL TERRY, Sheriff of Richmond county, to Miss ELIZA ANN CRAWFORD, daughter of the late Wm. Crawford, of said county.

In Chatham county, on the 9th instant, by Hugh B. Guthrie, Esq., Mr. DAVIS OLDHAM to Miss CAROLINE McDANIEL.

In Chatham county, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Robert C. Maynard, Mr. CALVIN BRAY to Miss HARRIETT AVENT, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Avent, dec'd.

In Raleigh, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D. Dr. WILLIAM H. McKEE, to Miss SUSAN BATTLE.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday morning last, EMMA JANE, eldest daughter of Isham and Mary Frances Blake, aged 5 years.

In Clarkson, on the 22d ult., Mrs. ABIGAIL McCOLL, aged 94 years. She was a native of Inverness-Shire in Scotland, but emigrated to this country at an early age.

At Elizabeth City, on the 4th inst. JOHN McMORINE, Esq. in the 56th year of his age, a highly respected citizen of that place.

In Pasquotank county, on the 6th, ALBERT G. PROCTOR, Esq. in the 26th year of his age, a member of the Legislature of the State.

Also, on the 4th, Dr. THOMAS PAINE HINTON, aged 30.

Also, on the 2d, Mr. ADDISON WHITE, aged 19.

Also, on the 3d, JOSEPH B. SKINNER, son of John M. Skinner, Esq. aged 19.

Also, on the same day, W. G. BANKS, Esq.

On the 16th ultimo, at the residence of William P. Kendall, near Wadesborough, the Rev. BENJAMIN KENDALL, aged 55 years. The deceased lately moved from Stanly to live with his son, in whose house he died. He was remarkable for uniform and consistent piety, and for zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of the sacred function—often labouring beyond his strength. For the last fifteen years of his life he suffered much affliction; but it is all past. He is gone to that reward, one hour's enjoyment of which, he said, would more than compensate him for all his sufferings here. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."—[*Com.*

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as Executrix of James H. Hooper, dec'd, will offer for Sale, at Public Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1842, the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:

38 Negroes, consisting of men, women and children. Among them are several valuable house servants; one Carpenter, one Blacksmith, and several boys and girls from 10 to 18 years of age.

ALSO, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

One Wagon and Gear for 2 Horses.
One Pannel Gig and Harness.
Ploughs, Harrow, and other Farming utensils.
One Pew in St. John's Church.
Two Pews in the Presbyterian Church.
One fine toned Piano.
One Harmonican.
One double barrelled Fowling Piece and Case.
One case superior Rifle Barrelled Pistols.
Four Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

Together with a great variety of other articles not enumerated.

The Sale will commence on the 12th, and be continued from day to day, until the whole is disposed of.

The Negroes will be sold at the Town House, and the Furniture and other Personal Property, will be sold at the late Dwelling House.

The whole will be sold on a liberal credit, for bonds with approved security, and will be made known on the day of Sale.

MARGARET S. HOOPER.
Executrix of J. H. Hooper, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1842. 93-3

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 10, Steamer Henrietta, with boat B. Rush, in tow, with goods for C. T. Haigh, Cook & Co., E. Fuller, Rockfish Co., J. Martine, Boon & Breece, Wm. McIntyre, Hall & Johnson, J. E. Patterson, P. Taylor, J. B. Marsh, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Leete, of this place; and for R. Tucker, J. Swann, F. J. Swann, J. D. Toomer, and J. Baker, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 2.—Schrs. Venus from Barbadoes, Illinois from St. Thomas. 4.—Brigs Helen from Charleston, John from St. Thomas; Schrs. Ann Elizabeth from Savannah, Wm. H. Harrison from Middleton, N. C. 5.—Brig Echo from Havana; Schr. Middleton from Middleton, N. C.

DEPARTURES.

March 3.—Brigs Grand Turk for St. Domingo, O. Chamberlain for Matanzas. 4.—Brigs Wallace for Barbadoes, Calvin for Boston, William for Halifax. 5.—Brig Georgiana for Martinique, Br. brigs Amethyst for Halifax, Friends for Barbadoes; Schr. Grampus for Charleston. 7.—Brig J. Cohen Jr., for Philadelphia. 8.—Schrs. Boston for New Bedford, Yankee for New York, Ann Elizabeth for do., United States for Portsmouth, N. H. 9.—Brig Tuscan for Martinique.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 16.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lime,	$1½
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	5 a 6	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	20 a 28
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed,	8
Coffee,	10 a 12	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 10
Corn,	55	Lump,	14
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60
Flour,	$5¼ a $6¼	Sack,	$2¼
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 12
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,			7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	ditto,	6½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)			7 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 9.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 9 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 17 00 a 18 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 3 00; Corn 55 a 60; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Between 1800 and 2000 bbls. turpentine were sold on yesterday at 2 27 and '28. Tar 1 00, and coming to market sparingly.

Lumber.—We hear of sales of qr. boards at 8½, wide boards at 6½ and scantling at 4—the two latter kinds having declined considerably within a few days.

Timber.—Some rafts of good quality have brought 5, and others but fair, lower, say down to 4.

Bacon.—A quiet market; liberal supplies on hand. Lard continues dull; we quote 6½ to 7 cts.

Corn.—More plentiful than for some weeks, and a reduction in price. There are two cargoes from North counties afloat, selling out at 55 to 60 cents.

Rice.—There was a sale the other day at 2½, cash, but 2½ a 2¾ may be considered as the market rates.

Staves have fallen in price very much of late. A lot of handsome R. O. dressed, sold yesterday at $8.

Sales of Cotton at 6½ to 7.

Two cargoes of T. I. Salt, making between 3 and 4 thousand bushels, have been sold lately at 54½ cts.

CHERAW MARKET—March 8.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 5 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 6 00 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut 7½ a 8.

FOR SALE.

My Dwelling House and Lot on Hay-mount, adjoining the residence of Mr. H. L. Myrover. It is enclosed by a good fence, and is in the neighborhood of a good spring.

F. W. SILER.

March 14, 1842. 93-2wpd

PHILADELPHIA

CIRCUS and MENAGERIE,

Under the direction of D. R. LINES & CO.

THE PROPRIETORS of the above Establishment have the honor to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that this truly

Splendid Establishment

will open in this place for exhibition on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th instant. FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

In the MENAGERIE may be seen many fine LIVING SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THE SCENES IN THE CIRCLE will be produced with the utmost order and regularity, and will combine a GREAT VARIETY of

Equestrian Performances.

The utmost attention will be paid to chastity, morality and virtue.

Doors open from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M., and from 6½ to 10½ o'clock at night.

Admission 50 cents,—Children and Servants half price.

☞ SEE LARGE BILLS.

March 12. 1wpd

United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
At Chambers in Fayetteville,
March 7, 1842.

JOHN COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said John Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks in succession.

H. H POTTER,
93] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Hardy Morgan *vs.* George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd. 260 acres on Uharrie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on McLane's Creek, 456 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands;—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[93-6w—Printer's fee $4 20.]

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.
April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Pac age price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.
November 15, 1841. 76tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wood and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
September 24, 1841. 69tf

To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except dealing in spirituous liquors.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted somewhat in this capacity, gratuitously for the public generally to the entire satisfaction so far as he knows, of all those who committed business into his hands.—For the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Lazarus, dec'd, fronting on the wharf, when not called off on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, Feb'y 1, 1842. 88-3m

REFERENCES:

Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRae, A. Borden, Goldsborough, } Wilmington.
James S. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Weston & Harrison, } Rocky Mount.
W. & A. Snith, Raleigh.
Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR OF MULES. Apply to C. P. MALLETT.
February 15, 1842. 89tf

BOOK BINDERY,

AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home. DAVID CLEWELL.
Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf*.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Mary Davis, *vs.* Ezekiel Davis. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the Defendant make his appearance at the next term of this Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of March next, to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Absalom Davis, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1841, and 66th year of American Independence.

89] ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr., *C. S. C.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the Latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.
July 14, 1840. 6tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few s. s. South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

Received by the Subscriber, per Steamer Cotton Plant,

3 HALF PIPES superior NEWARK CIDER,
2 ditto ditto superior Cider VINEGAR,
Scotch Whiskey and Ale, &c.

DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 16, 1842. 89-6w

FIGS.

45 DRUMS of best SMYRNA FIGS, received this day, and for sale at

PRIOR'S.
February 14, 1842. 89-6w

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Tenerife, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.
February 1, 1842. 87tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to settle up and close his business in this part of the country, would sell privately, his Valuable RESIDENCE in Montgomery county, including the town of Edinborough, containing 1000 acres of Land. The buildings are very good; including a Machine and two Store Houses. He has built a first rate Mill on Clark's Creek, which is convenient to the Plantation. A large portion of his Land is in a state of fine cultivation. There is enough of good Land open for fifteen or twenty hands, and all in first rate repair. In addition to the above tract of Land, he has several smaller tracts, containing from 100 to 300 acres.

Any person wishing to buy a first rate bargain in Lands, would do well to make an early application to the Subscriber. Address him at Lawrenceville Montgomery county, N. C.

AULAY McAULAY.
Edinborough, Montgomery county, N. C.,
February 3, 1842. 88tf

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.
Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *practical dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Tenerife, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 75tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing the Commission Line and Country Produce trade and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Bacon, Lard, and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.
Wilmington, Feb'y 23, 1842. 91tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, to which the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Smallwood, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 66-tf.

ASHEBOROUGH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institution being determined to make it worthy of the patronage of the public, have employed John D. Clancy to take charge of it for the present year. He will receive male Scholars in a separate apartment and will have a general supervision of the whole School.

The Trustees have also employed Mrs. Adelaide S. Whitney, who will have the immediate charge of the Female department.

Mr. Clancy is a graduate of our University, and is so extensively and so favourably known to the public as a teacher, that recommendation would be superfluous.

Mrs. Whitney comes highly recommended by Mrs. Willard, the distinguished Principal of the Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., in which Institution Mrs. Whitney was educated. She has since been Principal in the Female Seminary at Pleasant Grove, Greenville, S. C., and left that Academy with a high reputation as a teacher.

The Trustees believe that they have been eminently fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Clancy and Mrs. Whitney, and that they can with confidence recommend the School to those who wish to have their children and wards correctly and thoroughly instructed.

PRICES OF TUITION.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, &c.	$6	per session.
Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Chemistry, Botany, &c.	8	"
Embroidery and French Needlework,	5	"
Drawing and Painting,	7 50	"
French,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano,	20 00	"
Use of Piano,	5 00	"
Vocal Music gratis.		
Latin and Greek,	12 50	"

Board may be had in the best families in the village at from $5 to $6 per month, including washing, candles, &c. There is not a more healthy place in the State.

The School is now in operation. The present Session will end on the 17th June next.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Secretary.*
February 16, 1842. 90-6w

Just Received,

100 BARRELS Fresh Unslacked THOMASTOWN LIME.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 24, 1842. 86tf

Just Received,

By Steamers Cullity and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.
For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Nov. 23, 1841. 77-tf.

RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Received this day per Henrietta,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 18, 1842. 85tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
January 1, 1842.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS! —My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Bank.

E. S.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the Late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter. J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.
December 6 1841. 79tf

Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1842.

Bethune B. McKenzie, vs. James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, heirs at law of Kenneth McKenzie, deceased.

PETITION FOR A DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James H. McKenzie, Daniel McKenzie, Sarah Ann Morris, Jackson Morris, Reuben Morris, and Dardan Morris, children and heirs at law of Joseph L. Morris and Nancy Morris his wife, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this County, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, and cause themselves to be made parties, otherwise the allegations and matters set forth will be taken *pro confesso*, and a Partition decreed accordingly.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in January, 1842.

[88pd] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by H. & E. J. LILLY.
Jan'y 4. 1842. 83tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT WOMAN, a good Cook. Apply at this Office.
March 1, 1842. 91tf

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

THE Subscribers having engaged a graduate of one of the best Colleges as Instructer in the Richmond Academy, located near Montpelier P. O., Richmond County, would inform the public that the Exercises will commence the first Monday in March. The capability of the Instructer, connected with the healthful qualities of the situation of the School, and strict morality of the neighborhood, make it altogether desirable to Parents and Guardians, desiring their children and wards to be improved in health and intellect, and reared with a strict sense of moral duty.

Boarding in good families at $6 per month. Tuition as in the best Academies.

J. McNEILL, J. WHITE, JOHN JOHNSON, } Employers.
February 26, 1842. 91-4w

To Rent.

I INTEND on the 1st day of July next, to remove my Stock of Goods to my two stores, lately occupied by B. McIntosh, and McKay & McCaskill, and to make them my permanent business stands; and now offer for Rent, my four Stores immediately below, viz: One at present occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., the next below, corner of Kershaw and Front streets, and now occupied by Mr. D. Malloy, and the two stores now occupied by me. To persons residing in this place, it is needless to say, that they are among the very best stands for prosecuting a Cotton and barter business; and I only make this declaration for the information of persons residing at a distance. Possession of the Stores occupied by Messrs. W. & T. Bailey & Co., and Mr. D. Malloy will be given on the 1st day of September next; the others can be had by the 10th July next. Cheraw offers inducements to Capitalists, and men of business, that are not found in many Southern towns. It is estimated, that our receipts of cotton for the last two years averaged 25,000 Bales, and it is supposed this year's receipts will be about the same.

A. P. LA COSTE.
Cheraw, January 12 1841. 85-cow6w

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 133f

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 11tf

NOTICE.

A PARTNERSHIP has this day been established between V. R. Pierson, of the town of Wilmington, and George D. Hubbard, of the town of Fayetteville, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the town of Fayetteville, under the name and style of

PIERSON & HUBBARD.

V. R. Pierson alone is authorised to purchase Goods and contract debts for the business of the establishment.

V. R. PIERSON.
GEO. D. HUBBARD.
February 1, 1842. 88-6w

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 45tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

$25 Reward.

Stolen from the Subscriber, on Tuesday night the 15th instant, an iron-grey HORSE, twelve years old, 15¼ hands high, shod all round, in good order, with tolerable short tail, having been docked when a colt; some white spots on his back, caused by the saddle; a good deal windgalled; one of his hind postern joints is larger than the other, I believe the left; his head and neck are much greyer than his hind parts; trots altogether. The villian stole at the same time an old Saddle, with the seat torn, two Bridles and two Saddle Blankets. One of the Bridles is a twisted wire bit, nearly new; the other an old curb.

I have no idea who the thief is, but believe it is some travelling scamp.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the Horse, and twenty-five dollars for the detection and conviction of the thief.

Any information of the Horse will be thankfully received my me,

ALFRED BROWER.

Address Brower's Mills, Randolph County, N. C.
February 26, 1842. 91-3wpd

☞ The Cheraw Gazette and Raleigh Register will each insert the above three weeks.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
January 18, 1842. 87tf

Printing Paper for Sale,

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size of this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 per ream.

E. J. HALE.
February 1, 1842.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.
June 16, 1841. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be among the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes, Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all those apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Sixteen years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 30 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 95tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day, where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. ——'s case has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. Saunders was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Mrs. —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wonderful Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good and it does not cure so many. It is good. For many years has passed on in the secret, silent hour of night, curing hundreds of persons who were wrestling with death. But now its cures and virtues are made known on the house top.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A Life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? It must not be used by every individual? Let no one say they don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the blood, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and its good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, their effects are as certain as they are salutary, they are daily and safely administered to infancy, to manhood and old age, and to women in the critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore to order and re-establish their healthful and for all purposes which a vegetable purgative, or safe cleanser of the whole system are required this stands without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.
November 8, 1841. 45tf